

AUTOMATABLE SECURE SUBMISSION OF  
CONFIDENTIAL USER INFORMATION OVER A  
COMPUTER NETWORK

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## Cross-Reference to Related Applications

15

The present application is related to the following Applications, assigned to the Assignee of the present Application, which are incorporated herein by reference:

18

## 1) System and Methods for Integration of a Web Site with a Repository Server, Wu et al., Serial No. ., filed concurrently herewith:

20

2) Secure User-Information Repository Server Accessible Through A Communications Network, Wu et al., Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_, filed concurrently herewith; and

23

3) System and Methods for Flexible, Controlled Access to Secure Repository Server Stored Information, Wu et al., Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_, filed concurrently herewith

26

## Background of the Invention

Field of the Invention:

The present invention is generally related to public network connected data repository systems used to store user-information and, in particular, to a network-accessible secure repository server system that stores confidential user-information for access by third-parties subject to user and system defined constraints and conditions.

#### Description of the Related Art:

The use of the Internet and other public and private networks to transfer confidential user information continues to grow. In particular, business-to-consumer and business-to-business electronic commerce (e-commerce) sites require secure electronic transactions involving confidential user information to complete purchases. Other sites rely on confidential user information to tailor their site appearance and store prior activities for the benefit of individual users. While some information may be stored on the user computer systems in the form of cookies, the typical requirement is for the user to explicitly establish a site account, with a unique site-identity, to store confidential user-information persistently with the site.

With each new site-account established, the user is burdened with the requirement of maintaining a record of the account, managing the stored user information, and handling the status and confirmations of transactions conducted through each account. This typically requires the user to independently remember a unique user name and password for each account, manually update each and every active merchant account with any changes in billing address, shipping

1 address and credit card information, and to individually manage the processes  
2 of confirming electronic transactions, receiving transaction receipts, and  
3 monitoring the status of transactions not yet delivered.

4       While the overall burden of managing an individual site-account may not  
5 be large, a typical user will often have a relatively large number of such accounts.  
6 As a result, the total burden of fully maintaining more than a few accounts  
7 becomes rather impractical. Even for businesses needing to maintain accounts  
8 with multiple merchant vendors, the individuality of the site-account presentations,  
9 modification methods, and information requirements represents a substantial  
10 burden.

11       The nature and effects of this burden have been recognized for some time.  
12 A number of potential solutions have been implemented in various manners,  
13 though with only marginal success. These solutions are generally categorized as  
14 electronic wallets, or data repositories, where the confidential user data is stored  
15 locally on the user's own computer system or on a remote, network connected,  
16 centralized repository server. Conventional e-wallets, however, have failed to  
17 become more than marginally accepted or used for a variety of fundamental  
18 reasons.

19       For example, local e-wallet applications, such as Gator™ ([www.gator.com](http://www.gator.com)),  
20 provides somewhat limited security for user information stored on the user  
21 computer system. In operation, the application intercepts URL requests to selected  
22 Web pages, typically the order checkout-form pages, of e-commerce sites  
23 previously recorded in the application's local repository, which also records the  
24 form layout and data requirements of each page. Some layout and requirements  
25 analysis may be performed by the application to account for discrepancies and

1 changes in the Web pages with the result that recognizable form fields are filled-in  
2 by the application based on the user information stored in the local repository.  
3 This analysis capability is typically extended to attempt to identify Web-form pages  
4 and then recognize the specific data requirements of these pages.

5 The ability of e-wallet applications to reliably discern the specific data  
6 requirements of different fields on unknown Web-page forms from multiple  
7 unknown sites, and even known sites with changed Web-page forms, is lacking.  
8 A significant degree of user intervention is required to compensate for  
9 unpredictable form identification and data requirement errors. Furthermore, the  
10 matching and processing of available user data to the specific data requirements  
11 of a Web-page form is also often unreliable, resulting in the potential for user  
12 information to be improperly submitted.

13 Thus, conventional local e-wallet applications have failed to gain  
14 acceptance due to a variety of reasons, including limited ability for the user to  
15 differentially control access to the user's information, inadequate security  
16 protections, inability to access the e-wallet information globally, and too frequent  
17 unreliable identification the data requirements and fill-in of particular fields in ever  
18 changing Web-page forms.

19 Conventional remotely located repository applications, such as Microsoft®  
20 *Passport* ([www.passport.com](http://www.passport.com)), use a network server as a central repository for  
21 confidential user information. Other, typically e-commerce servers are required  
22 to tightly integrate with the *Passport* server in order to securely and reliably request  
23 and receive confidential user information. The Web-page form owner is therefore  
24 required to maintain all form fields in strict conformance with the requirements of  
25 the *Passport* system in order to receive information from the remote repository

1 server. There is also little or no flexibility for the definition and use of form-fields  
2 uniquely required, let alone desired, by a particular participating site.  
3 Consequently, any participating site must adopt a specific and proprietary coding  
4 nomenclature for binding the *Passport* system to their Web-page form fields.  
5 These integration requirements are recognized to be beyond the practical  
6 capabilities of non-commercial sites. Further, the inability to define and use  
7 unique fields greatly restricts the *Passport* system from being used by sites with  
8 non-generic user data requirements.

9 The burdensome design, implementation, and management requirements  
10 imposed on each participating site, as well as the enforced inflexibility for  
11 handling new and unique types of information represents a substantial barrier to  
12 more than marginal acceptance of such remote repository systems. While  
13 conventional *Passport*-type systems generally provide much stronger security over  
14 confidential user data and, by definition, reliability to fill-in forms, they provide  
15 little or insufficient user capabilities to manage user data and differentially control  
16 access to that information by participating sites. For these reasons, the *Passport*  
17 system has met with very limited adoption.

18 A public standard, known as the Electronic Commerce Modeling Language  
19 or ECML ([www.ecml.org](http://www.ecml.org)), has been proposed and met with some limited  
20 acceptance. This standard, in effect, merely defines a limited set of names for  
21 form fields used by merchants to define a credit-card e-commerce transaction.  
22 The defined fields allow specification of a shipping address, billing address,  
23 receipt address, the essential details of single credit card, and a very small set of  
24 order management fields including little more than an order ID field and a  
25 transaction complete field. Thus, the field definitions are sufficient for an e-

1 commerce merchant to submit a credit card number for validation with the card  
2 issuer's databases. The ECML standard does not, however, provide for any actual  
3 implementation. Rather, the ECML field definitions allow e-commerce system  
4 vendors to implement their own credit-card validation services with only a  
5 potential for interoperability based on the form naming convention. Further, no  
6 provision is made for supporting the validation or storage and retrieval of any  
7 additional, let alone non-credit-card, information.

8 Consequently, none of the known repository-based systems are capable  
9 of meeting the broad needs of users to store and define access to their user  
10 information in a manner that is secure, flexible enough for use among many  
11 participating sites, and sufficiently easy to adopt and maintain by both users and  
12 the many different types of potential participating sites.

13

#### Summary of the Invention

15 Thus, a general purpose of the present invention is to provide for the  
16 secure storage of flexibly-defined confidential user information from a remote  
17 repository server and selective provision of the information to any site partnered  
18 with the remote repository server system subject to flexibly-defined constraints and  
19 conditions.

20 This is achieved in the present invention by establishing a repository server  
21 system to store confidential user-information for selective distribution, on behalf  
22 of a user to third-party server systems to enable autonomous form data fill-in of  
23 named form fields having third-party server defined data formats. A database is  
24 utilized to store the confidential user-information data in named data fields. A  
25 repository server processor is coupleable to the database to obtain access to the

1 confidential user-information. The processor is also coupleable to a  
2 communications network to receive a form data request issued by the third-party  
3 server. The form data request includes a predefined selective mapping of named  
4 form fields relative to the named data fields. The processor operates over the  
5 selective mapping to access the confidential user-information data and produce  
6 instances of the confidential user-information data corresponding to the defined  
7 data formats of the named form fields. A form data response, then returned to  
8 the third-party server system, contains the confidential user-information data  
9 corresponding to the defined data formats of the named form fields.

10 Selective delivery of confidential user-information is also achieved in the  
11 present invention by providing a user identification system that establishes secure  
12 and selectively controlled release of information associated with a user  
13 identification. The repository server system supports secure network  
14 communications with a user and with third-party sites remote from the repository  
15 server system. The user and third-party sites pre-establish user and third-party  
16 accounts with the repository server system, each receiving an identifying reference  
17 recognizable by the server system. The request for information received by the  
18 repository server system includes the third-party identity reference and is  
19 accompanied by the client identity reference. User account data access in  
20 response to the received request is first qualified by data access rules established  
21 by the user. Depending on these user established data access rules, the repository  
22 server system selectively initiates a communications session with the user, in effect,  
23 while the received request is pending with the repository server system, to obtain  
24 user responses to the request for and approve release of the user-information to  
25 the third-party site.

1        The repository server system can thus support one-click retrieval of user  
2        data over a communications network in fulfillment of the data requirements of a  
3        Web page form as served to the user computer system. The Web page form is  
4        provided with a clickable user interface control which encompasses a user data  
5        request, issuable by the user computer system and that corresponds to the Web  
6        page form. The repository server system is responsive to the user data request to  
7        provide a user data response, corresponding to the user data request, to the user  
8        computer system.

9        An advantage of the present invention is that a flexible profiling system  
10      allows the user to define and control any and all particular confidential user-  
11      information that can be accessed, altered, and provided to individual partner  
12      sites. The partner sites may be further constrained by a repository enforced typing  
13      of any partner to further protect against the inappropriate accessing, altering, or  
14      provision of confidential user-information to partner sites. Additionally, a system  
15      of sub-profiles or related profiles to be established to allow users of designated  
16      accounts to access, alter, and use the confidential user-information of a primary  
17      account, within profile defined limits established by the owner/user of the primary  
18      account. Within this profiling system, transient use accounts can be established  
19      to support one-time or time-limited transaction accesses to profile defined  
20      confidential user-information.

21       Another advantage of the present invention is that a requested set of  
22      confidential user-information can be provided to a partner site with little or no  
23      interaction with the user. A user-interface control, invoked by a single-click user  
24      action or autonomously activated by the loading of a Web page, initiates the  
25      information request, with pre-qualified confidential user-information then being

1        returned to the partner site. The pre-qualification of confidential user-information  
2        is constrained by the profile and partner site typing functions of the present  
3        invention. Thus, the pre-qualification of confidential user-information may flexibly  
4        release specific confidential user-information automatically or require the user to  
5        confirm release of specific confidential user-information received.

6            A further advantage of the present invention is that relatively little  
7        configuration, programming, or management burden is placed on the partner  
8        sites in connection with the utilization of the present invention. Integration of the  
9        partner sites with the secure information server of the present invention requires,  
10        in preferred embodiments, a single, simple post-processing step to process a new  
11        or revised Web page. The post-processing provides a user-interface control  
12        button coded with the request for the confidential user-information required to fill-  
13        in the form presented by the Web page. The Web-page developer need only then  
14        place the button on the Web page to complete the integration of that particular  
15        page with the repository server system of the present invention. Furthermore, the  
16        partner site is not required to change their form processing code and processes  
17        in order to integrate with the secure information server of the present invention,  
18        which reduces implementation complexity and time.

19            Still another advantage of the present invention is that a user can securely  
20        and reliably fill-in a partner site Web page form with no more than a single  
21        mouse click. Once a user has at least indirectly logged onto the information  
22        server, a secure, time limited session is established allowing a partner site to  
23        request and transparently receive confidential user-information pre-authorized by  
24        the user for release to that partner site. A single click can be used, as in the case  
25        of a login, to initiate the partner site request. Alternately, a single click may be

1 used to confirm the acceptance of the form as filled-in. No click may be required  
2 where the partner site is permitted to autonomously request the fill-in information  
3 and where the applicable partner-site profile established by the user does not  
4 specify a use-acknowledgment click.

5 Yet another advantage of the present invention is that the information  
6 requests and transfers are routed through the user's computer. Encryption of the  
7 information released, as well as all information provided or edited by the user, is  
8 therefore enforced by the information server. For transactions between a user and  
9 partner site requiring or just desiring user-identity validation, the establishment of  
10 the information server account and subsequent authenticating email, postal,  
11 encrypted key-card contacts allows authentication of the client-user to the  
12 information server. This information may be securely passed directly to the  
13 partner site to authenticate a user. Alternately, the information server may provide  
14 its own authentication credentials to the partner site as a proxy for the client-user,  
15 where present and prior interactions between the information server and client-  
16 user are of a sufficient nature to warrant proxy validation.

17 A still further advantage of the present invention is that all accesses to the  
18 information stored in a user account and all requests for and releases of data can  
19 be logged and reported to the user by email, post, or through the account directly.  
20 Additionally, information provided from a partner as a receipt in connection with  
21 some transaction can be captured and stored for the user in the user account.  
22 Capture of this information informs the user of the nature of the transaction and,  
23 also, the particular profile used and data released in connection with the  
24 transaction. The transaction confirmations and the collection of transaction

1 receipts both serve as checks against unadvised and fraudulent use of the  
2 confidential user-information.

3 Still another advantage of the present invention is that it provides a number  
4 of security capabilities, some pro-active and others based on usage reports  
5 provided to the user. A proactive security measure includes the prevention of  
6 identical credit card information being entered in two or more unrelated user  
7 accounts existing on the information server. A reporting measure is that all  
8 transactions are logged and are available to being viewed. Since the information  
9 requests are routed through the user's computer, the IP address and other  
10 identifying information may be logged along with the information provided by the  
11 partner site. Also, the partner site is preferably required to establish an account  
12 with the information server. Thus, the information server may enforce a positive  
13 identification of the partner site, optionally including a reverse-DNS match, before  
14 any information is released.

15

16 Brief Description of the Drawings

17 These and other advantages and features of the present invention will  
18 become better understood upon consideration of the following detailed  
19 description of the invention when considered in connection with the accompanying  
20 drawings, in which like reference numerals designate like parts throughout the  
21 figures thereof, and wherein:

22 Figure 1 is a block diagram of the network communications system  
23 environment that the present invention is preferably directed;

1       Figure 2A is a process flow diagram of a preferred method of operation  
2       between a partner site, user, and information server system in accordance with a  
3       preferred embodiment of the present invention;

4       Figure 2B is a representative view of an exemplary partner site form and  
5       active button for initiating an information request connection, on behalf of a  
6       partner site to an information server system in accordance with a preferred  
7       embodiment of the present invention;

8       Figure 3 is a block diagram of the processes and procedures implemented  
9       by an information server system in a preferred embodiment of the present  
10      invention;

11      Figure 4 is a process flow diagram of the partner site system request for  
12      and receipt of information from an information server system in accordance with  
13      a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

14      Figure 5 is a process flow diagram of an information server system  
15      handling and responding to information requests from a partner site;

16      Figure 6 is a process flow diagram detail of the parsing of an information  
17      or other request received by an information server system in accordance with a  
18      preferred embodiment of the present invention;

19      Figure 7 is a process flow diagram showing the preferred post-processing  
20      integration of an information server system with a partner-site Web page form;  
21      and

22      Figure 8 is a process flow diagram showing the preferred pre-processing  
23      integration of an information server system with a partner-site receipts posting  
24      Web page.

25

### Detailed Description of the Invention

2 As generally illustrated in Figure 1, the environment preferably addressed  
3 by the present invention includes a typically public-use communications network  
4 12, such as the Internet, that permits a user of a client system 14 to conduct  
5 information transactions over the network 12 with any of the partner site servers  
6 16, 18, 20 and an information server system 22. The partner site servers 16, 18,  
7 20 represent any network accessible computer systems that provide or require a  
8 login identification by the user, that request form-entry type information, or that  
9 may submit information, such as receipts, on behalf of a user to the information  
10 server system 22. The partner site servers 16, 18, 20 may be electronic  
11 commerce sites, where the user is allowed to order or purchase goods or services.  
12 Site-specific Web page forms are presented to the user to obtain identifying  
13 information, such as a login name and password, and other transaction-specific  
14 information prior to completing a user transaction. Electronic receipts and  
15 receipt-type data, generated in connection with an ecommerce transaction or  
16 independently generated and supplied, such as in the case of warranty and  
17 product registration, and purchase incentive coupons, are preferably received  
18 from partner sites.

19 In accordance with the present invention, the partner site servers 16, 18,  
20, present an additional user-interface (UI) control, such as a clickable button,  
21 on Web pages to allow a user to initiate the retrieval of confidential user-  
22 information desired to complete a specific data-entry form. The UI control may  
23 also be used to initiate or cause the submission of receipts or receipt-type data for  
24 storage with the information server system for the benefit of the user. Other  
25 controls, such as check-boxes, selection lists, and radio buttons, as well as pre-set

1 site and user-specific site configuration options, can be used as alternative  
2 interface controls.

3 In the case of a Web page form, the user activation of a user-interface  
4 control, either directly as through a button click or indirectly through the triggering  
5 of a pre-set, a request is issued, preferably using an HTTP Get command or  
6 alternately a Post command, on behalf of the corresponding partner site server  
7 16, 18, 20 destined for an information server system 22 that includes a processor  
8 system 24 that manages and controls access to an information repository 26.  
9 When received, the request contains or is accompanied by sufficient information  
10 to authenticate the partner site server 16, 18, 20 and the client system 14 to the  
11 information server system 22. The request also identifies the information needed  
12 to complete the partner site form presented to the user. This identification of the  
13 information requested can be an explicit coded listing of the requested  
14 information. Alternately, the identifier is an indirect reference, which is  
15 processable by the information server system 22, to obtain a corresponding list  
16 of the requested information. Preferably, the identifier is constructed as a hybrid,  
17 containing explicit data field references for handling dynamic data requirements  
18 and a storage reference for data field references that are well anticipated or static.  
19 Using the hybrid specification of data references allows the dynamic or run-time  
20 complementing and overriding of the static set of data field references.

21 In each of these cases, each form field is named such that when this  
22 requested information is returned to the partner site, each datum returned is  
23 named with a corresponding field name which is the partner site form field  
24 assigned name, functionally allowing the form to be autonomously filled-in.

1 Consequently, a single button click, which may be implicitly provided where a pre-  
2 set is used, is all that is required to complete a form presented by a partner site.

3 To operate within the preferred embodiments of the present invention, the  
4 user is required to initially establish a user-account on the information server  
5 system 22. In establishing this account, the user is allowed to select or is assigned  
6 a unique user-identifier, such as a username and password. This identifier,  
7 potentially further based on an encrypted key token, is used to subsequently  
8 identify the user to a partner server system 16, 18, 20 that has established a  
9 partner-account with the information server system 22.

10 As part of creating or later updating the user account, the user is enabled  
11 to provide and store confidential user-information, broadly defined as any  
12 information that is reasonably personal to the user, such as name, age, shipping,  
13 billing, and home addresses, multiple credit card information, social security  
14 number, telephone numbers, medical record numbers, personal interests lists,  
15 wish lists, receipts, registrations, survey answers, other use data and files, and  
16 various user-oriented and partner site-oriented preferences. Preferably, the user  
17 is permitted to establish different named profiles and aliases for information  
18 subsets stored in the user account. In general, the profiles define particular user-  
19 controlled views to the confidential user-information stored in the user-account.  
20 For example, different sets of credit card information, shipping addresses, and  
21 other relevant information may be directly named or aliased to descriptive names,  
22 provided by and easily identified by the user, used to describe general uses, such  
23 as business, medical, and personal or particular uses, such as a specific corporate  
24 travel account. These named profiles can then be identified or associated for use  
25 with other profiles used, for example, to identify specific partner sites and include

1 other confidential user-information, allowing the user to define site-specific and  
2 role-based constraints on the information that may be modified or released.  
3 Named profiles, such as "login only," "company purchase plan," and "games,"  
4 may be established for use in constructing other site-specific profiles. Preferences  
5 may be stored globally by the information server system 22 for controlling,  
6 constraining, and defining the interoperation of the information server system 22  
7 individually with partner site servers 16, 18, 20 and with the user. Overriding  
8 preferences may be established in individual profiles for closely controlling,  
9 constraining, and defining the interoperation of the information server system 22  
10 with specific partner site servers 16, 18, 20 and the user.

11 Profiles that establish roles for partner sites that do not then have partner  
12 site accounts established may, in preferred implementations, provide for the  
13 creation of such accounts. Thus, for example, a restricted access profile created  
14 to allow a doctor or laboratory to transfer in and review profile defined medical  
15 data also creates an account for the doctor or laboratory if one is not pre-existing.  
16 Time-limited accounts established to provide payment to incidental vendors of  
17 goods can also be supported by a user's creation of a corresponding time and  
18 value limited user profile. Similarly, a profile providing a limited credit-line usage  
19 of a parent's credit card, potentially further limited in terms of allowed product-  
20 type purchases that can be made, enables the user of the identified child account  
21 to access and use the data within the parent account subject to the profile  
22 limitations.

23 Preferably then, each partner site server 16, 18, 20 is also required to  
24 establish a partner-account, which is specific to one or more sites, on the  
25 information server system 22. The partner-accounts are each assigned a unique

1 identifier, which must be provided with any partner-site information request. The  
2 information server system 22 also requires coordinated receipt of the user-  
3 identifier. In accordance with the present invention, the user-identifier is  
4 independently provided from a client system stored cookie directly to the  
5 information server system 22. The user-identifier is not provided to the partner-  
6 site. The required independent receipt of both the partner and user-identifiers,  
7 which are only commonly known to the information server system 22 provide a  
8 significant level of authentication of the partner site servers 16, 18, 20, as well  
9 as the client system. The partner-accounts may also store data defining additional  
10 authentication protocols that can be used to ensure that server impersonation is  
11 precluded. Another use of the partner-accounts is to provide storage for mapping  
12 tables for converting between well-known data codings, as used by the  
13 information server system 22, and any alternate coding set used by a particular  
14 partner site. Other information, such as the identification of a different URL to be  
15 used for returning user information or particular requirements of a particular  
16 partner site server, can also be stored in individual partner accounts.

17 A preferred transactional implementation of the process of the present  
18 invention is shown in Figures 2A and 2B. The process flow 30 preferably starts  
19 with user actions 32, typically Web navigational transactions with some partner  
20 site server 16, that results in the user being presented with a form 52 to be  
21 completed 54, 56. This form includes the user-interface control 58, hereinafter  
22 referred to as the OneID™ button, which is coded with an HTTP Get command for  
23 issuance to the URL of the information server system 22, all provided in  
24 accordance with the present invention. The HTTP Get command also preferably  
25 includes the partner-identifier and one or more identifiers that identify or represent

1 the confidential user-information requested by the partner site server 16. Since  
2 the information server system 22 is known to the partner site server 16, the target  
3 URL of the information server system 22 can be pre-emptively specified with  
4 respect to a particular Get command. Conversely, the partner site URL is either  
5 also coded into the Get command or available by lookup by the information  
6 server system 22.

7 When the user selects the user-interface control 58, the HTTP Get  
8 command is finally prepared and issued by the client computer system 14, in  
9 effect, on behalf of the partner site server 16. This final preparation include  
10 incorporation of client system specific data, such as transaction specific identifiers  
11 and values, to be included in the Get command. The issuance of the Get  
12 command by the client system 14, as opposed to the partner site server, allows  
13 information from the client system 14 to be included independent and unseen by  
14 the partner site server 16. The issuance of the Get command allows cookies and  
15 potentially other data from the client computer system 14 to be passed on to the  
16 information server system 22 as part of or associated with the Get command.

17 The issuance of the HTTP Get command and included information is  
18 preferably performed using a secure protocol, such as provided by a secure  
19 transactions layer, such as the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL). Use of the secure  
20 protocol is preferably maintained as between the partner-site server 16, client  
21 system 14, and information server system 22 until a response to the issued request  
22 is eventually returned to the partner-site server 16. Preferably, the information  
23 server system 22 requires secure transactions between the client system 14 and  
24 the information server system 22 whenever confidential user-information is being  
25 manipulated.

1 The client system 14 participates substantively in each communication  
2 transaction involving the information server system 22 and any of the partner site  
3 servers 16, 18, 20. With each data transaction, the client system 14 provides any  
4 applicable cookies stored by the client system to the information server system 22.  
5 Preferably, this cookie data includes an identification of the client system 14 and  
6 a time signature representing the user of the client system 14 is logged in on the  
7 information server system 22. The cookie containing the time signature is  
8 preferably stored on the client system 14 as a transient cookie with a short time-  
9 to-expiration limit as set by the information server system 22. Each  
10 communication between the client system 14 and the information server system  
11 22 may replace or update any or all applicable cookies stored by the client system  
12 14.

13                   Issuance of the HTTP Get command to the information server system 22  
14                   gives effect to a top level or overarching transaction between the information  
15                   server system 22 and a partner site system 16. In response to the receipt of this  
16                   Get command, the information server system 22 may execute any number of  
17                   intervening HTTP or other transactions with the client system 36 or simply return  
18                   the requested data in a Get response to the client system 14 with the partner site  
19                   system 16 as the effective target. The client transactions preferably include, but  
20                   are not limited to the set of transactions set forth in Table I.

Table I  
Client/Information Server System Transactions

Login:

24 the client time signature cookie has expired or has been removed; a login  
25 screen for the information server system 22 is presented to the user of the  
26 client system 14.

Table I  
Client/Information Server System Transactions

1	<u>Profile Choice and Confirmation:</u>
2	no profile has been assigned to this partner server 16 or if assigned, has not
3	been enabled for autonomous response to the request; a profile choice or
4	confirmation screen is presented to the user of the client system 14.
5	<u>Profile and Information Server System Data Update:</u>
6	the form data requested by the partner server system 16 is not in the
7	selected profile or is not stored by the information server system 22; the user
8	is presented with screens to select a different profile, enable the requested
9	information to be visible in a selected profile, use the existing available data
10	in responding to the partner server system 16, or to enter the data into the
11	information server system 22; data that is required by the partner server
12	system 16 is distinguished from optional data identified in the request.
13	<u>Create and Edit Profiles:</u>
14	the user may create new profiles and revise existing profiles to contain
15	specific sets of information; new information may also be provided for
16	storage by the information server system 22 and, thus, made available for
17	inclusion in any of the profiles; any profile may be marked for autonomous
18	use in response to a request from a particular partner site server 16, marked
19	to require confirmation before responding to a data request by any
20	particular partner site server 18 or marked to offer the creation or selection
21	of a profile corresponding the requested data where no profile has prior
22	assigned to a particular partner site server 20.
23	<u>Messages and Warnings:</u>
24	a message or warning is presented to the user where invalid or unknown
25	data is requested by any partner site server, where the partner site server
26	account has been closed or terminated, or where the partner site server or
27	client system login cannot be authenticated.
28	
29	A response to the form data request by the partner site server 16 is
30	potentially supplemented and approved 36 by the user of the client system 14
31	through actions taken in intervening HTTP transactions with the information server

1 system 22. Where the user is not already logged in to the information server  
2 system 22, an applicable profile requires the confirmation of the release of some  
3 confidential user-information, or the responsive information is either not available  
4 within the applicable profile or user-account altogether, suitable Web page forms  
5 are preferably generated and presented to the user for completion. This new  
6 confidential user-information is then stored by the information server system 22  
7 and made available through whatever profiles are designated by the user.  
8 Conversely, where the user is logged-in to the information server system 22 and  
9 the requested confidential user-information is cleared for automatic release to at  
10 least the requesting partner-site, no overt confirming user action 36 is required.

11 Once the release of confidential user-information is approved, whether  
12 directly or indirectly, the applicable profile-delimited responsive data is returned  
13 as a response to the initial Get command issued by the client system 14 on behalf  
14 of the partner site server 16. The client system response 38 in turn provides form  
15 data to the partner site server 16, along with any applicable partner-site cookies.  
16 As part of the Get command response processing, the named fields of the form  
17 are filled-in. If all of the requested field data identified by the partner site server  
18 16 as required is received, the partner site server 16 may simply proceed and  
19 process the form using the provided data. This is preferably the action taken  
20 when the form represents a login request for the partner site server 16.

21 Alternately, the partner site server 16 may autonomously utilize the form  
22 with the provided data and await further user actions 40, such as the entry of  
23 additional form data or an explicit submission request from the client system 14.  
24 Such further form data may be information for required form data fields not  
25 provided by the information server system 22 or possibly to encourage the user

1 to complete optional data fields not filled in with data from the information server  
2 system 22. In either case, a submission button or the like is conventionally  
3 provided by the partner site server 16 on the form page to enable the user to  
4 signal that the form has been completed to the extent desired by the user.

5 The information server system 22 and particularly the server processor 24  
6 is detailed in Figure 3. The processor 24 preferably includes a network interface  
7 60 that connects with the network 12. A security module 62, preferably  
8 implementing the SSL protocol and included as a software component within a  
9 HTML, WAP, XML or other Web server 64, operates as an interface to the network  
10 interface 60. Information, such as the component parts of the form data received  
11 in response to an HTTP Get command, are provided through the Web server 64  
12 to a process manager 66. This process manager 66 may be implemented as a  
13 server-side application. In any particular implementation, the process manager  
14 66 preferably operates to stage the series of events needed to respond to  
15 whatever Web request that is presented to the network interface 60. Some of  
16 these steps may entail the preparation and presentation of information on a  
17 virtual or remote interactive user-interface 68 to a user of the client system 14 to,  
18 for example, permit additional information to be entered into the corresponding  
19 user record as stored in the data repository 26 or present messages and warnings  
20 to the client system 14 and potentially to the partner site server 16.

21 Any data from the user and partner account records, is provided  
22 individually or collectively 70 from some number of supporting processes 72<sub>1-N</sub>.  
23 This information may be requested by and returned to the process manager 66  
24 and the virtual interactive user-interface 68. These processes 72<sub>1-N</sub> variously

1 support the client system 14 and partner site server 16 requests and may include,  
2 but are not limited, to the processes identified in Table II.

3 **Table II**  
4 **Information Server System Processes**

5 **Authentication Process:**

6 supports the verification that specified client and partner accounts are active  
7 and that any provided IDs, passwords, certificates or tokens are valid.

8 **Profile Process:**

9 supports the selection of profiles as well as the creation and editing of  
10 profile preferences and contents.

11 **Form Fill-in Process:**

12 supports the identification and selection of data corresponding to the codes  
13 provided with a form data request, including resolving code to available  
14 data ambiguities, from an identified profile.

15 **Transaction Process:**

16 supports the suspension of a current form data request while potentially  
17 multiple user transactions are executed in support of other processes.

18 **Receipts and Receipts-type Data Reporting Process:**

19 supports the collection, updating, and reporting of user receipts, coupons,  
20 registration acknowledgments, and other receipt-type data.

21 **Transaction History Process:**

22 supports the identification and reporting of user and partner detailed  
23 purchase and other activity history records

24 **Data Update Process:**

25 support information server system requests presented a user to obtain  
26 particular data, such as may be needed to suffice a form data request, and  
27 to record the details of individual purchase transactions for both the partner  
28 and client users.

30 As generally shown, the information provided by the supporting processes  
31 72<sub>1-N</sub> is returned to the process manager 66 or the virtual interactive user-interface

1       68, based on the identified source of the information request. The process  
2       manager 66 may process this information to determine whether any further steps  
3       are necessary before returning data to the client system 14. For example, the  
4       form fill-in process 72<sub>3</sub> may indicate either that an assigned profile does not  
5       include all or, at least, the required data requested or that the user record simply  
6       does not contain some part of the data requested. Thus, depending on the  
7       particular response of the form fill-in processor, the process manager 66 may  
8       choose to invoke other processes 72<sub>1-N</sub>, such as the transaction process 72<sub>4</sub>, the  
9       profile process 72<sub>2</sub>, and the data update process 72<sub>N</sub>.

10       The data needed to support transactions with the user are prepared by the  
11       virtual interactive user-interface 68 and forwarded on to the client system 14  
12       through the HTML server 64. Similarly, the data responsive ultimately to a partner  
13       site server 16 request is prepared and returned through the HTML server 64.

14       The support processes 72<sub>1-N</sub> may, as appropriate, communicate data to  
15       and from the data repository 26. These communications are preferably supported  
16       through a software interface 74 to an object or relational database management  
17       system that, in turn, manages the reading and writing of account records stored  
18       by the data repository 26. Using an object database management system may  
19       be preferred.

20       Referring now to Figure 4, a preferred partner site server 16 process is  
21       presented. The partner site server 16, in response to web navigation commands  
22       presents 82 a form, such as form 52, to the user of a client system 14. The user  
23       may simply choose to complete the form directly and continue 84 with the partner  
24       site server 16 controlled process. Alternately, the user may choose to invoke a  
25       repository access process by clicking 86 the provided button 58. In response, the

1 client system 14 issues 88 the button embedded predefined coded request for the  
2 information needed to complete the form. Preferably, required information is  
3 distinguished from optionally entered information in the coded request. This  
4 coded request preferably contains a URL containing a Get command and  
5 identifications of the source partner site server 16 and target information server  
6 system 22. The Get command also preferably contains a reference to a mapping  
7 of the named form fields for which information is requested and the  
8 corresponding data fields supported by the information server system 22.  
9 Preferably, the mapping is predefined and stored, in part, by the information  
10 server system 22.

11 A response to the coded request is preferably received 90 and parsed 92  
12 to recover the coded information returned. This information is then used to fill-in  
13 94 the form presented by the partner site server 16. Additional codings or other  
14 information may also be returned to the partner site server 16 to specify whether  
15 the filled-in form should be redisplayed to the user and await further user input  
16 or be automatically submitted to the partner site server 16 for continued 84  
17 processing.

18 Where the network transmission of the response is incomplete or invalid,  
19 a failure report may be issued 96 to the user and, preferably, to the partner site  
20 server 16. The user notification at least allows the user to be aware of the failure.  
21 The notification to the partner site server 16 preferably enables continued  
22 processing 84 through an error management routine that may simply reissue the  
23 coded request to the information server system 22 or present the user with the  
24 choice to abort or reinitiate the process of requesting information from the  
25 information server system 22.

1        A partner site server 16 can provide receipt-type data to the information  
2        server system 22. While this data may be submitted autonomously by the partner  
3        site server 16, preferably a Web page containing the information to be submitted,  
4        in effect a pseudo-form page, is presented to the user. Either in response to a  
5        button click 86 initiating the submission of the data or a page display trigger, the  
6        data is prepared 102 by associating each component of the data with an explicit  
7        data field name supported by the information server system 22, or a pseudo-field  
8        name that is then mapped to a corresponding data field name. Where the  
9        receipt-type data is dynamically generated by the partner site server, the content  
10       of the Get command, or alternately a Post command, must be dynamically  
11       prepared 100. A URL including the Get command data then built 102 and sent  
12       88. The response received 94 is preferably a confirmation acknowledgment  
13       message 98, indicating that the data has been received and appropriately  
14       handled by the information server system 22. After receiving an acknowledgment,  
15       the partner site server 16 continues 84 typically to interact with the user of the  
16       client system 14. Where a negative acknowledgment or some other failure  
17       message is received, the failure is reported 96 preferably to the partner site server  
18       16, which can then continue 84 and handle the error condition.

19       The preferred information server system 22 process is shown in Figure 5.  
20       Inbound requests from a client system 14 are received 112 as information server  
21       requests. This request is automatically coupled with a client time-signature cookie,  
22       if available. If the signature cookie is not present or has expired, the user is  
23       permitted to logon 114. Provided there is a successful login, the data from an  
24       expired time signature cookie is replaced by the new login information.

1           The request is then examined to retrieve the account information, including  
2       the partner-identifier, of the partner site server 16. The client-identifier is  
3       obtained from the client cookie or newly logged in account. In performing an  
4       account lookup 116, if either account is not found or is not active, a failure  
5       message 118 is returned by the information server system 22. Where both site  
6       accounts are found and are active, a site coded request function is identified 120  
7       from the request. Typically, the site function identifies a specific request for data  
8       to fill-in a form. The profiles defined in the user-account, as stored by the data  
9       repository 26, are then examined to identify 122 a profile associated specifically  
10      or by general criteria with the identified partner site server 16. If such a profile is  
11      not found, the user may be prompted to enable setup of a new site 124,  
12      producing update data reflecting a change in the associated user account, which  
13      is then updated 126 to the data repository 26. Where a new site is setup or where  
14      no profile is associated with a prior setup of the site, or where the site-identified  
15      profile is set to require a re-selection of the applicable profile, the user is  
16      presented with a form-based opportunity to select and apply an existing profile  
17      from the user account. Where a profile is selected, the user account is  
18      correspondingly updated 126. The user is then permitted to immediately use the  
19      selected profile or setup 130 and select a new profile for the identified site. In  
20      both instances, the user is preferably also permitted to edit 130 the selected  
21      profile.

22           The selected profile is then qualified, particularly as to whether sufficient  
23       information is present in or through the profile to fully respond to the outstanding  
24       information request. A new data query, if needed, is presented 134 to the user  
25       to enable profile access to data stored at large in the user account and to obtain

1 information identified in the information request but not present in the user  
2 account. In the former case, the selected profile is updated 126 to indicate that  
3 additional information is at least logically included in the selected profile. In the  
4 later case, the new information entered is updated 126 to the user account and  
5 again the selected profile is updated 126 to indicate that additional information  
6 is at least logically included in the selected profile.

7 The selected profile is also qualified 132 as to whether use of the profile  
8 is pre-approved for automatic response or requires user approval prior to a  
9 response being issued back to the partner site server 16. Where use of the profile  
10 is pre-approved, the request responsive data is collected from the selected profile,  
11 coded into Get response and issued 136 to the client system 14 for further return  
12 to the partner site server 16. Where user approval 138 is required, the user is  
13 presented with a confirmation form, preferably including an identification of the  
14 current information to be submitted to the partner site server 16. The user may  
15 then approve issuance 136 of the response, select another profile 128, create a  
16 new profile 130, and edit 130 the selected profile.

17 Another partner site function is the submission, by a partner site server 16,  
18 of receipt-type data, which may include data describing a single purchase  
19 transaction, a historical set of transactions, and other activity data for storage in  
20 the user account. Such activity data is recovered 140 from the partner site server  
21 16 request. The data is updated 126 to the data repository 26. An  
22 acknowledgment of the successful updating of the user account data may  
23 optionally be returned to the partner site server 16. In similar fashion, other  
24 function identified actions 142 may be recognized 120 and suitable responses

1 prepared. These responses may be presented as acknowledgments 144 or coded  
2 responses 136 containing data obtained from the data repository 26.

3 Figure 6 shows a preferred process flow 150 for user interactions directly  
4 with the information server system 22 from the client system 14. User interactions  
5 are preferably supported through a public Web site (not shown) and, in general,  
6 presented as one or more Web pages containing the selections available to the  
7 user and fields that enable user entry and editing of the data stored in an account  
8 record. This Web site is preferably hosted by or on behalf of the information  
9 server system 22. The Web site may thus be considered part of the information  
10 server system 22.

11 When a selection or entry is submitted by the user, the resulting URL  
12 packaged request is submitted, received and examined 112. If the accompanying  
13 time signature cookie is present and not expired, the request embedded within the  
14 received URL is further examined to recover the identified function 120 selected  
15 by the user. Alternately, where the time signature cookie has expired, the  
16 information server system 22 presents the user with a login screen 114 prior to  
17 further examination of the received request.

18 Any number of different function requests can be submitted to the  
19 information server system 22. Choice of a specific function may be by a user  
20 through a subsequent, more detailed selection list presented as a secure Web  
21 page form to the user. As represented in Figure 6, a report of partner transaction  
22 data and other historical information may be requested. A report is prepared 154  
23 and returned 156 to the user preferably as another Web page. Similarly, a  
24 function requesting a status check 158 of pending purchases results ultimately in  
25 the preparation 160 of a corresponding status report and return 156 of the status

1 report as a Web page. Receipt-type data can also be reviewed 162 and reported  
2 164 to the user.

3 The information system server 22 preferably responds to a function request  
4 ultimately specifying the modification of some account record data by presenting  
5 a corresponding Web page to permit entry of the modifications. Such  
6 modification may include the editing 166 of profiles, the informational contents  
7 of the account data, the specific and general association of profiles with partner  
8 sites, and various user account and profile preferences. The modified data, when  
9 submitted back 168 to the information server system 22, is stored in the user  
10 account. An acknowledgment of the secure receipt and storage of the data may  
11 then be returned 156 by the information server system 22. Alternately, a  
12 confirmation Web page may be presented to allow the user to verify the data  
13 before being committed to the user account within the data repository 26.

14 Other operations on the user account can be similarly provided by pre-  
15 establishing an identifiable 120 request-type. Execution of the corresponding  
16 function can then be performed by the information server system to return 156 an  
17 appropriate response to the user.

18 The preferred process 176 of integrating the information server system 22,  
19 in accordance with the present invention, with the Web page forms of a partner  
20 site 16 is shown in Figure 7. In order to ease and place a minimum burden on  
21 the development and maintenance of partner site Web page forms, the preferred  
22 process is implemented as a post-processing step relative to the design and  
23 development 178 of a Web page form. The post-processing step begins with the  
24 submission of the Web page form to a software mapping tool hosted, directly or  
25 indirectly by the information server system 22. In order to submit the Web page

1 form, the developer utilizes an interactive process 180 to receive a login form.  
2 The developer is preferably required to login to the partner site account and  
3 request the submission of the Web page form 182. The submission process is  
4 carried out by uploading the Web page form code through a form provided by  
5 the information server system 22. The upload may be specified by the developer  
6 providing a URL to the form page and initiated by a button click leading to an  
7 activity data transfer of the Web page code directly to the information server  
8 system 22. Alternate manners of submitting a Web page form, such as through  
9 pasting, can be supported.

10 When received, the Web page form code is passed to a backend process  
11 184 to be parsed 186. This parsing operates to identify the names of the form  
12 fields embedded in the Web page form. Based on the names parsed from the  
13 form, a mapping display process is then executed to define, to a reasonable  
14 extent, a likely mapping of the form field names to the names of the data fields  
15 defined for the data repository 26. The resulting mapping table is then passed to  
16 the interactive process 180 for display 190 to the Web page developer. The  
17 displayed form allows the developer to correct and complete the association of  
18 form field names to data field names. While a form field name such as "First  
19 Name" could be autonomously mapped to a likely corresponding data field  
20 named "\$o\_firstname\$," a form field name "PrimaryN" is unlikely to be correctly  
21 mapped to "\$o\_firstname\$." The mapping form preferably allows form field  
22 names to be associated with data field names using a simple clickable interface.

23 Another mapping issue handled by the mapping tool of the present  
24 invention involves specifying value format conversions. Preferably, the mapping  
25 form allows a Web page form developer to construct value format conversions

1 using parsing, logical combination, concatenation, translation, and other  
2 functions and operators. Conversions defined using these functions and  
3 operators are applied against identified data fields of the data repository to create  
4 a value format conversion appropriate for returning data from the information  
5 server system 22 in a manner that matches the desired value format of a Web  
6 page form field.

7 For example, where a single form field requires a full name, a format  
8 conversion is required where the data repository separately carries first, middle,  
9 and last names. For a form field name of "p\_name" and data field names  
10 "\$o\_firstname\$," "\$o\_middlename\$," "\$o\_lastname\$," a value format  
11 conversion can be constructed using concatenation as:

12 p\_name=\$o\_firstname\$+\$o\_middlename\$+\$o\_lastname\$.

13

14 Format conversions are also required where, for example, a date must be  
15 provided in a locale specific format or credit card numbers must be provided with  
16 particular punctuation or broken-up into four component number fields for entry.  
17 To provide punctuation, specifically using a colon in this example, a value format  
18 conversion for a form field named p\_creditcard number can be constructed using  
19 parsing and concatenation:

20 \$oa\_1\$=\$subst(o\_ccnumber, 1,4)\$;  
21 \$oa\_2\$=\$subst(o\_ccnumber, 5,8)\$;  
22 \$oa\_3\$=\$subst(o\_ccnumber, 9,12)\$;  
23 \$oa\_4\$=\$subst(o\_ccnumber, 13, 16)\$;  
24 p\_creditcardnum=\$oa\_1\$%3A\$oa\_2\$%3A\$oa\_3\$%3A\$oa\_4\$;

25

1 where %3A is the encoded format of ":".

2 Other instances and types of format conversions can be numerous. Since  
3 the value format conversion is performed by the information server system 22, a  
4 flexible and, as needed, large library of conversion functions and operators may  
5 be maintained universally for use by Web page developers.

6 Predefined, or aliased, conversions are preferably also supported by the  
7 mapping tool. In the preferred embodiments of the present invention a date data  
8 field is aliased to a number of locale specific date data fields. Referencing the  
9 data field name of an aliased date data field is recognized by the information  
10 server system 22 as requiring a corresponding conversion. Thus for a form field  
11 name "p\_date," a mapping of "p\_date=\$o\_dateEPlocale\$" is logically expanded  
12 and executed as:

13 p\_date=\$european\_date(o\_date )\$;

14 where the pre-defined function "european\_date" provides the appropriate  
15 conversion. Thus, many common conversions may be easily represented as  
16 merely alternative data repository data field names. Such pre-supplied conversion  
17 function aliases, combined with the potential of allowing a developer to store  
18 custom conversion functions in the partner site account, greatly eases the process  
19 of defining the form field name mapping.

20 In connection with performing field name mapping, the present invention  
21 permits the Web page form developer to define and name custom or "dynamic"  
22 data fields 196 and then map form field names to those data fields. This allows  
23 the Web page developer to expand the base of information carried by the  
24 information server system 22 on behalf of the partner site server 16. When a user  
25 encounters a Web page form that includes a dynamic data field, the information

1 server system 22 will present the field to the user for completion in the same  
2 manner that predefined data repository 26 fields are presented to request data  
3 entry or prompted for inclusion in the current applicable profile. Where data is  
4 provided to the information server system 22 for a custom data field, the data  
5 object representing the profile is preferably extended to provide storage for the  
6 entered data. Subsequently, references from the partner site server 16 to the  
7 dynamic data field name will return the corresponding stored data. As the  
8 creation and subsequent management of the dynamically created data fields is  
9 handled for the partner site server 16, the only significant requirement placed on  
10 the Web page developer is to associate their assigned data field name with a  
11 consistent definition or understanding of what the stored data represents. Since  
12 this definition is specific to the partner site account, the developer is well capable  
13 of maintaining such a definition.

14 Once the mapping 190 of a Web page form is completed, the developer  
15 submits the mapping 198 for generation 200 of a map coding block. Preferably,  
16 this map coding block includes a structured set of mapping statements, such as  
17 those illustrated above. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, a  
18 generated map coding block will be of the general form:

19  
20       http://www.oneid.com/site/partner.jsp? // target URL  
21       method=post // transport method  
22       &sid=230776 // partner-identifier  
23       &action=form\_encode(formpage\_URL) // source URL  
24       &p\_map=form\_encode( \  
25            p\_date=\$o\_dateEPlocale\$& \  
26            p\_name=\$o\_firstname+\$o\_middlename+\$o\_lastname\$& \  
27            \$oa\_1\$=\$subst(o\_ccnumber, 1,4)\$& \  
28            \$oa\_2\$=\$subst(o\_ccnumber, 5,8)\$& \  
          )

```
1 $oa_3$$=$subst(o_ccnumber, 9,12)$& \
2 $oa_4$$=$subst(o_ccnumber, 13, 16)$& \
3 p_creditcardnum=$oa_1$%3A$oa_2$%3A$oa_3$%3A$oa_4$& \
4 p_fieldname1=lib_conversionX($o_datafieldnameA$)
5 )
6
```

7 The generated map coding block is then wrapped 202 preferably with the  
8 HTML coding for a simple UI button 58. The resulting UI code, including the map  
9 coding block is then presented to the developer for download 204. In connection  
10 with the preferred embodiments of the present invention, the developer will then  
11 need only to insert 206 the downloaded UI code in the previously prepared form  
12 Web page in a manner that visually places the UI button 58 at an appropriate  
13 location on the Web page form. The Web page form is then ready to publish 208  
14 using any conventional Web page deployment tool.

15 An alternate process 210 of using the software mapping tool is shown in  
16 Figure 8. The process 210 may be used where the Web page developer wishes  
17 to use the mapping tool before preparation of a Web page form 178. The  
18 process 210 is perhaps more typically used where the developer is preparing a  
19 receipts-type data display Web page and wishes to submit the data to the  
20 information server system 22. In either case, the mapping tool is used as a pre-  
21 processing-type step to generate UI code that can be included on a Web page.

22 Similar to the process 176, the developer initiates 212 the mapping  
23 process 210 by logging in and setting 214 the tool to a pre-processing mode. A  
24 comprehensive mapping table is prepared. The mapping display 190 is then  
25 presented to the developer. While place-holder field names may be defined and  
26 used to map against the data repository data fields, the developer may choose to  
27 directly use the data repository data field names. These place-holder field names

1 are used as pseudo-filed names, since a dynamically generated receipts-type Web  
2 page will not include any form fields. These pseudo-field names are therefore  
3 assigned by the developer to different data elements presented on the receipts-  
4 type Web page as part of the mapping 192. The pseudo-field names may be of  
5 particular use where the presented data must be converted to a value format  
6 defined by a data repository data field, generally as described above. Alternately,  
7 use of data repository data field alias names may be sufficient to implicitly convert  
8 the developer chosen format of the receipts-type data to a value format  
9 appropriate for storage in the data repository 26.

10 Mapping 192, value format data conversion 196, as well as the creation  
11 of dynamic fields for storing unique receipts related data, such as a shirt pattern  
12 type, size, or other information descriptive of the received transaction, are all  
13 available to the developer through the mapping display 190. Once the mapping  
14 190 is complete, the mapping is submitted 198, a map coding block generated  
15 200, and preferably wrapped with the HTML coding for a simple UI button 58.  
16 The resulting UI code is then presented for downloading 216 to the developer.  
17 Once retrieved, the UI code can then be used in the preparation of the Web page  
18 form or receipts-type data page 218 by the developer. When completed, the Web  
19 page can then be published using a conventional deployment tool.

20 Thus, a user identification system, including the capability maintain and  
21 securely supply user data to third-party sites, has been described. While the  
22 present invention has been described particularly with reference to HTML and  
23 Web page based transactions, the present invention is equally applicable to e-  
24 commerce sites utilizing other and additional communications and data sharing

1       protocols, including eHTML, XML, SGML, and wireless systems. The present  
2       invention is also applicable to any site that presents a form for user data fill-in.

3           In view of the above description of the preferred embodiments of the  
4       present invention, many modifications and variations of the disclosed  
5       embodiments will be readily appreciated by those of skill in the art. It is therefore  
6       to be understood that, within the scope of the appended claims, the invention may  
7       be practiced otherwise than as specifically described above.